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Alan O'Bright

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WITH A BOW TO HER HIGHNESS... *The Mrs.*

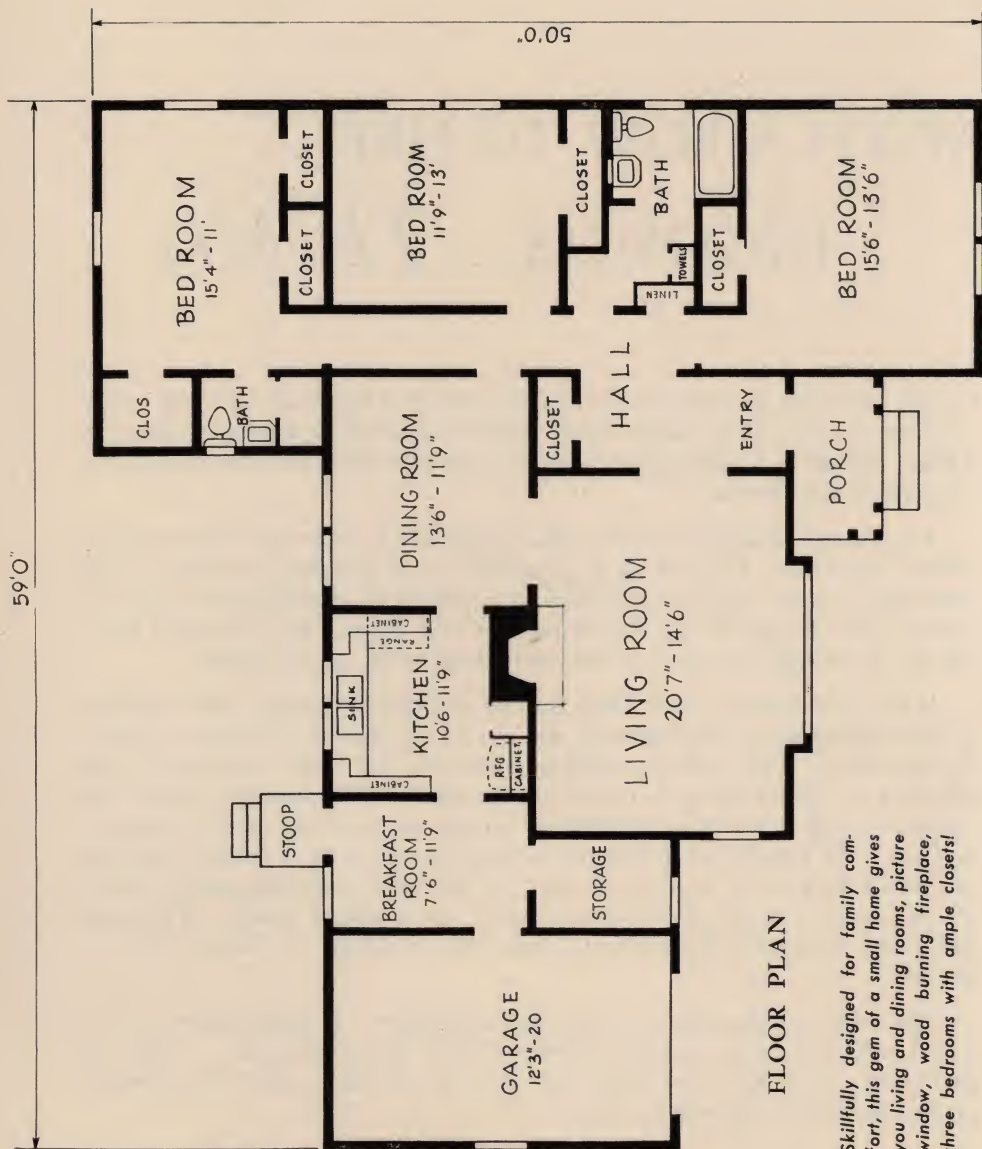
One day, long ago, it occurred to some primitive housewife to hang a hide over the entrance of the family cave. With that touch of comfort, it became a home instead of a hiding place, and ever since, homes have been the special concern of womankind.

The actual building of them takes structural knowledge which women seldom cultivate. Yet lack of it, especially as to building techniques and materials, can be a serious handicap to a woman in planning just the sort of house she would like to live in happily ever after. To do exactly that, her house should be suited to her individual needs on *all* counts.

When the Arkansas Soft Pine Bureau decided to sponsor the building of this model house, highlighting the use of top quality Arkansas lumber in accordance with correct building practices for frame structures, the problem of interpreting construction methods and materials from the feminine angle was put up to Mildred Woods, home editor of the *Arkansas Gazette*. She became so interested in learning about them herself that she undertook to write a "continued story" of the entire building process from the foundation to the final decoration of the finished house. This was published in weekly installments under the heading "A Home for Arkansans."

Her story is reproduced on the following pages. It should prove to be a real help and guide to Mr. and Mrs. Future Home Builder . . . Mrs. in particular. If it does, we shall feel that the Arkansas Soft Pine House project has been well worth while.

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE BUREAU
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS



FLOOR PLAN

Skillfully designed for family comfort, this gem of a small home gives you living and dining rooms, picture window, wood burning fireplace, three bedrooms with ample closets!

TOP QUALITY LOCAL MATERIALS WILL GO INTO MODEL HOUSE

It seems a model house is being put up at 5525 Grandview Road, here in Little Rock, and it's news because into it is going all-Arkansas material with the exception of the plumbing and certain items of hardware. Furthermore, those materials will stand up for comparison against such others as you care to name.

The plans call for a three-bedroom, two-bath dwelling, rather more spaciouly laid out than is usual currently for this type of house. Otherwise the design conforms to a type of transition-traditional architecture of established popularity. Cost will be \$26,500 and if that seems a little steep, don't sign off right here, for there are extenuating circumstances.

First of all the lot is valued at \$4,000 of the \$26,500, which is not out of line with present day prices in the area. Indeed Grandview addition has a particular advantageous location—on a bluff between the river and a wooded ravine.

Since the house is to be a "model," there will be a number of refinements inside and out that could be modified without real detriment to the quality of the building. These will be discussed frankly for the idea is that the principles of sound construction which are to be followed could be applied to other plans and purses.

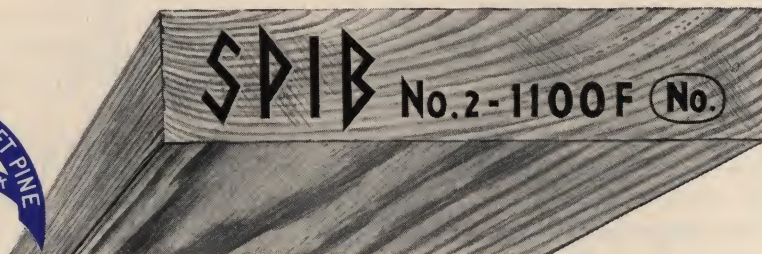
Wood Has Its Own Advantages

This particular house that I am scheduled to chaperone from the ground up for you has been sponsored to demonstrate good building practices for frame construction. And you might pause right here to recall that lumber has been used, time out of mind, as a particularly desirable material in warm climates—when it was available, and also in extremely cold ones. In Switzerland and Scandinavia, for example, with plentiful supplies of both wood and stone, frame houses are the ones most typical of the areas. Why? Because wood is a splendid insulating material, blow the winds bleak or hot. The cellular structure that Nature put into it holds myriads of minute air pockets—the same general idea that makes a woolen overcoat cozy for northerners while the Arab fends off the ardent sun with a white wool burnoose.

The satisfactory use of wood entails first of all careful selection of grades and types to suit the particular job. Since most of us are innocent of technical lumbering knowledge, we can fall back at this point on our old American friend, the trademark.

Official Brands Protect User

Manufacturers who market products under a registered brand name have to deliver per specification, year in, year out—and how many in the class knew that a group of Arkansas lumbermen went into the trademarking practice in 1915?



Arkansas Soft Pine is branded with its registered trade-mark and on the end of each piece with the official grade mark.

Arkansas Soft Pine has been a valuable "export" commodity ever since, for it appears that this shortleaf species, which it is, grows particularly well in this area, and when properly processed, kiln dried, thoroughly seasoned, checked for moisture content, and grade, it lends itself very happily to use, indoors and out. In New England, where pine is a traditional building material, our Arkansas version has proven popular and durable, having stood up to the salt air and blizzards of well over forty stormy years.

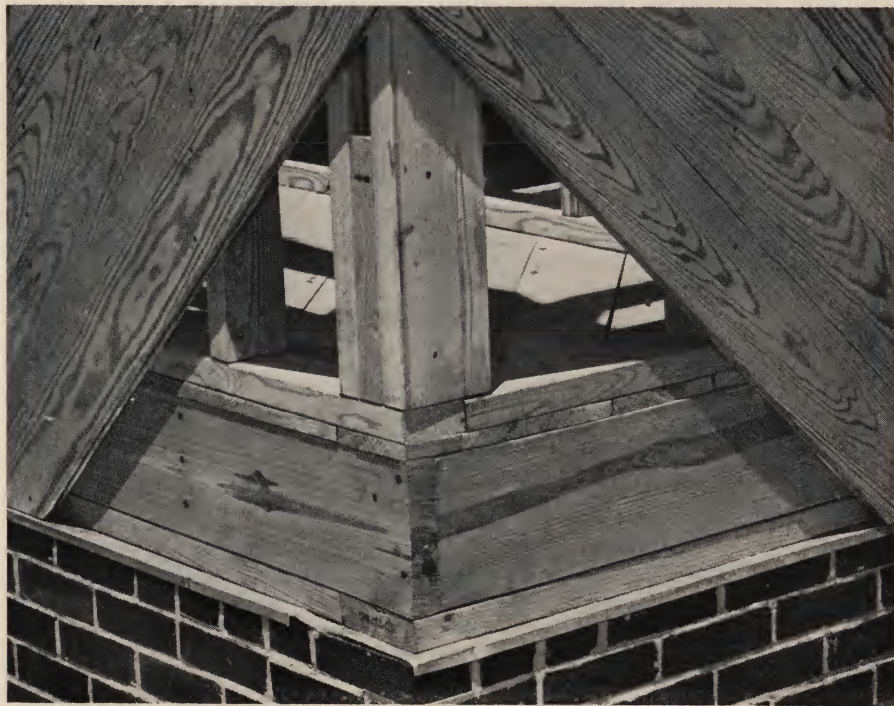
A vital thing we have to particularly consider in the South is termite control. Concrete has been a boon in this respect, and for the model house, "made in Arkansas" concrete has been poured to make a wide footing for the foundation, which is reinforced with steel. A metal shield goes all the way around the foundation, extending over both exterior and



Moisture content is checked to an exact degree by accurate moisture meters.

interior wall surfaces, the wide lips turned down with sufficient clearance beyond them to circumvent the explorations of termites. Over this, the wood sills are firmly bolted into place so that foundation and walls are integrated in such a way as to withstand stress from any direction.

This foundation rises sufficiently clear of ground level to allow 8 x 16-inch ventilators—the final requirement for the discouragement of termite colonies—for free circulation of air. Dank, dark, draughtless areas are termite incubators. If sills are protected from contact with the soil, if drainage and adequate ventilation are carefully arranged, if there is enough clearance beneath the joists for a man to crawl through, moderate care in the matter of inspection is sufficient to make sure the house will be safe from this scourge.



Showing position of the termite shield on top of the foundation and directly under the wood foundation plate.

CHOOSE LUMBER CORRECTLY FOR THE JOB IT MUST DO

Our very quotable superintendent on the model house says, "The foundations and roof are the life of a house." We got the foundations neatly laid last week, with termite shields all around and ventilators strategically inserted on every side. Some sound roofing has been bespoke, but in between, the walls must rise. Therein will lurk some hidden values of which you should be advised.

Joists, studs and rafters used to frame a house are called common dimension. For this particular job, every piece has been selected with care. It is all trade and grade marked, stamped on each length—and manufacturers do not brandish trade-marks lightly.

Significance of Grades

What those grades mean, is roughly this: Structural members which take the main stresses of the house frame must be of definite strength. Density of the wood has much to do with its qualification in this respect. That is something you can judge for yourself—at least by rule of thumb. For instance, look at the end of a stud or joist. With finest virgin growth lumber, the rings will be so close together they would be hard to count, often better than 8 to the radial inch. This is No. 1 grade, and it is used for top notch frame houses. The minimum requirement is six annual rings to the radial inch. Number 2 must have not less than four rings to the radial inch.



This is grade marked dimension on which the stress value of No. 1 is 1450F. That of No. 2 is 1100F.

The entire model structure will be constructed of these two top grades of Arkansas Soft Pine dimension, all of it seasoned, kiln dried, checked for moisture content in accordance with official standards established by the industry and certified by grade mark.

If you were contemplating a frame house of comparable size, these grades of lumber for it would cost you, roughly, \$300 more than the Grades 3 and 4 that are frequently used in moderate cost construction in these parts.

One of the things to remember any time you might be using ungraded materials—a warped board simply won't straighten itself out, or even if coaxed into place, remain properly hitched there.

If you choose to have chemically treated lumber for extra-secure termite protection, that would raise the ante by perhaps another \$250. If only wood for sills and joists are treated, the cost is proportionately less. This is sometimes done during construction by coating the foundation timbers with a preservative applied by hand, though the method is less effective than pressure impregnation at the mill.

It is a little overpowering to try to understand at one gulp the technical details to which specialists devote a whole lifetime. All you can really do is ask questions as they occur to you and get answers—and use the eyes you were born with.

The lumber is on the ground, ready to your eye for a personal study of the best soft pine that nature and skill can produce.



Plates (i. e., the first wood members of the frame) are bolted to the foundations so that frame and foundations are integrated for maximum resistance to wind stress.



SOME QUESTIONS ARISE, THE MODEL HOUSE DOES LIKEWISE

The questions have begun to roll in, and although some do not really pertain to the discussion in hand, which primarily concerns good frame construction, they are of such general interest that I have tried to get sound answers for them anyway.

The first is about types of concrete floors: "We had planned a concrete floor under our entire house, to be constructed in this manner: First the foundation walls are dug and poured, then a layer of crushed stone, then a layer of sand and gravel, then a layer of a special type of waterproof concrete, then a layer of tar or asphalt and tar paper, then a final layer of concrete. Along the outer edge near the foundation walls, a special expansion waterproof joint is poured.

"What are the comparative advantages and costs of this type of floor and a reinforced concrete floor, above ground, resting on pillars and walls?" The reinforced, or suspended slab concrete floor would be the most expensive type of home flooring. All concrete floors in our area tend to be extra moist because of sharp temperature changes, heavy rainfall and the average character of Arkansas soil. There is apt to be considerable condensation.

"Our architect says we cannot use rubber tile in the kitchen and breakfast nook because the concrete floor rests on the ground, yet we plan to have the floor 20 inches above ground level. Our lots are well drained with a three-foot level differential."

Rubber tile goes on perfectly well if the drainage is actually good. Perhaps your architect is operating by remote control without having seen the ground, and so prefers to stay on the safe side in advising you. Or maybe you have a drainage problem of which he has neglected to inform you. It is the condensation factor that can cause trouble and waterproof cement is very necessary. Also be certain to use a type of tile which is specified as suitable for this purpose.

Cost Advantage With Wood Floors

Relative costs outside a specific plan and location are a little hard to pin down. As a rule of thumb average, 70 cents a square foot should lay either the concrete slab or a very superior hardwood floor with poured foundation, extra piers, termite proof joists—all the trimmings. The wood costs less in that it provides a finished floor, forthwith. Concrete requires further surfacing of some sort.



Rafters are securely spiked to double plates that top the studs and also to the ceiling of each ceiling joist.

Another point fetched up for consideration concerns the correct width for eaves, but our correspondent omitted giving the orientation of his projected house. I gather he is thinking in contemporary terms, for he mentions a five-foot extension on the patio side, and two feet around the house.

I am told that in this latitude with an exposure due south, to exclude sun in summer and receive it in maximum capacity in winter, takes an extension of seven feet. This can be done without outside supports by cantilevering the beams. A good many architects now have a mechanical gadget which, given the exact bearings of a house, can calculate automatically the desirable overhang on every side to the ultimate inch. This varies from the aforesaid seven on the south to nothing beyond weather protection for the north.

Favored with mild temperatures six months of the year, tree-shaded Arkansas has not gone into this solar business very heavily as yet, and eaves are largely a matter of personal preference. They vary from 16 inches to 36 inches on the average, according to the architectural style of the dwelling. The model house is not planned as a trend setter but as sound practice on a presently popular design. With which few explanatory notes, we'd better check the work in progress.

Nails and More Nails

Even the best of wood is no good in a hurricane unless it has been properly nailed into place. Nails the right size for each job and enough of



*Correct construction here insures a permanently smooth finish floor:
Seasoned joists, cross-braced and sub-floor nailed to them diagonally.*

them to do it must be put in just so. Last week the subflooring was laid diagonally over the joists and as it went down, the two bottom ends of the bridging which had been left hanging until then, were anchored firmly with

a couple of nails each. This method braces the floor securely, minimizes squeaks and vibration, and adds stiffness to the floor which supports the wall studs. Three full length studding, extending from sill to rafters are used to reinforce each corner, and wherever "T" angles occur inside. These are then braced to the perpendicular with a 1x4 let into the face of the studs at a 45 degree angle from the line of the sill. Double studs frame all outside and inside wall openings. Four spikes clinch each stud where it engages floor and ceiling joists. A spirit level is used constantly to check the accuracy of the work.

A Little More Material—A Lot More Strength

Studding, joists and rafters are all set 16 inches on center. *Double stud plates* tie the walls to the roof and spikes secure them, angled to clinch.

Everybody works like the wind along in here, for it is a good idea to get the roof on as quickly as possible to avoid weather damage.



LOCAL INGENUITY PUTS A NEW WRINKLE IN CLAPBOARDS

ARKANSANS are right clever folks—in spots, anyway. I am currently enchanted with the ingenuity in the siding department which sounds sensible as can be and looks extremely well.

A siding of colonial clapboard proportions is being used on the model house and in the shadow of each overlap is extra hidden value. Beautiful clear wood, the specifications read “B and better”, grade has been given a neat trim at the mill which lets each board slant over its predecessor without danger of warping. Where they come together there are two horizontal grooves. Can you guess why? In a blowing rain, water can seep up inside the overlaps of siding. If it does not drain and dry properly, damage to the wall occurs directly beneath the overlap. One groove serves a three-fold purpose. First, it looks pretty, adding a depth of shadow to the lap. Second, it provides a guide line which makes fitting the boards together faster and more accurate. Third, it makes a tiny trough to collect the rain before it blows up under the lap. The second groove, inside and above the overlap provides an air barrier. Moisture which passes the first obstacle tends to collect there, and if it should not all drain off immediately, the circulation of air thus provided, promotes rapid drying out.



This detail drawing of the clapboards shows how each board is designed to lie snugly against the sheathing. This minimizes the possibility of warping. Note the grooves, one just below each overlap, the second showing as a notch within it. This contributes to watertightness of the outer walls.

Painters and carpenters work closely together as the siding goes on. As shown in the picture, the sequence of applying overlapping strips of building felt as an interlining between sheathing and clapboards is handled in segments so that the painter is just a few minutes behind the last hammer stroke in each tier. It is very important to avoid leaving portions of the outside finished wall exposed to the weather overnight. A priming coat of lead and oil should protect the surface from the moment it goes into place.



Overlapping strips of building felt are applied between sheathing and siding. A priming coat of lead and oil should protect the surface immediately after it is in place.

The felt is attached to the sheathing with short, broadheaded nails. The clapboards are held firmly with cement coated nails driven through the face of each piece at every stud.

Superior Insulation

This type of wall, clapboards over wood sheathing, provides one of the most efficient insulations the wit of man has so far devised. (Of course he got a little help from Nature, who's a pretty sharp operator, on the whole.) Controlled tests at the University of Wisconsin's famous Forest Products Laboratory rate the value of matched Arkansas Soft Pine sheathing as a non-conductor of heat on a par with five solid inches of common brick, nine inches of face brick, 12 inches of stone, and 13½ inches of concrete, which is



Arkansas Soft Pine sheathing provides insulation equal to 5 inches of common brick, 9 inches of face brick and 13½ inches of concrete.

startling to say the least. Since I lived for a number of years in Missouri, I demanded to know who said so, excusing the local lumbermen. The Madison research people speak with authority.

Windows are framed between double studs with double stud plates under the sills and double headers over the top. The out-sized ones even have a third short stud underneath, to reinforce the side pieces. In other words, these openings are reinforced to remain exactly plumb.



Windows are framed between double studs with double plates and headers beneath and above.

One of the kibitzers wanted to know "what type windows and why." The builders, who operate on vast numbers of assorted houses, reply that choice of windows is a very personal affair and they hesitate to commit themselves on relative advantages of any type. In this particular case, the style of the house had a bearing on the style of the sash. These are double hung and just right for it. Properly hung and cared for, made of "preshrunk" (kiln dried) material, wood sash are of proven worth for endurance.

GOOD CONSTRUCTION SAVES ITS EXTRA COST MANY WAYS

At this stage, work at the model house is moving indoors. Pipes for plumbing, electrical wiring, ducts for the heating plant must all go into place before the interior walls can go up. We have had several questions about heating plants and I hope the information given about them will prove useful.

First of all, it is important to have a qualified heating engineer check the house plan to make certain that you choose heating units the proper size and type for your individual project. Architects and contractors seem to agree that the most efficient placement for a forced air furnace is in the basement. Second choice is a central location on the main floor, with the attic as third choice.

The third choice is the most popular locally for several excellent reasons. Few of our houses are being built with basements. The cost of construction per square foot is such that the average home owner would rather spend his money on living space for his main floor instead of tying it up in a utility area. The attic space is there, anyway, potentially useful only as storage room. We have a mild climate and access to a convenient and moderately priced fuel supply. Could you ask for anything more?

These were the factors which governed choice of apparatus for the model house. It will go into the attic at a central point approximately over the foyer. It will deliver 150,000 British Thermal Units circulated through metal wall ducts. This is equivalent to three 50,000 BTU floor furnaces in heating power, and the vents in the wall are much more attractive in appearance than the large floor gratings. Controls and mechanism are simple and easily serviced, governed by a thermostat with time-ostat which can start or stop the furnace at pre-determined hours.

Radiant heating is still new, and especially so to this locality. Many local architects will shy away from the use of hot water coils set in poured concrete floors. When it works, it is very good, but if a pipe should burst,

repairing it would be complicated and costly. The baseboard type would seem to offer a greater degree of practicality, but for the sort of frame building now under discussion, the forced air furnace is a sensible, economical choice, and of proven efficiency.

Have Plenty of Push Buttons

Most of us have learned the hard way that it is almost impossible to have too many electrical outlets in a house—far better too many than too few. We don't always check with sufficient care on the number of circuits to carry them. Remember that every major piece of equipment should be on a circuit of its own—attic fan, furnace, garbage disposal, dishwasher, home freezer, etc. And then be certain that only a reasonable load of lights goes on each of the others. This precaution will save a world of minor annoyances, and possibly a major disaster. A blown circuit can seriously damage some expensive gadget, not to mention the incurred fire hazard.

In a house this size, you'd want at least six circuits and a couple of spares might be smart planning. No telling what new electrical marvel is going to be invented and it's a sure shot that to have enough wires in the walls to start with is cheaper than trying to add more later.

It is a good idea to try to locate the attic fan as centrally as possible, and if a house has gables, their ends are the most efficient places for louvred vents.

If this is not practical, dormers are second choice when they will fit in with the architecture of a house. Most contemporary designs, with their low lying roofs, use 16x12-inch vents spaced along in the overhang. As with the choice of heating plants, modifying circumstances must be considered for each house. It still isn't possible to have everything just exactly so.

When all the mechanical fundamentals are safely installed, rock lath will be applied over the studs as a foundation for plaster. This type of construction (seasoned studs, wooden sheathing outside, rock lath within) costs approximately 50 per cent more than what is called "dry wall", which replaces lath with sheetrock.

For long range planning the extra money is well spent. First, it yields a tighter house, more comfortable in summer and less costly to heat in



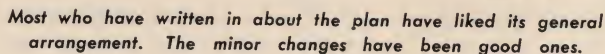
"And speaking of plaster—or wall paper—studs and sheathing stabilized by seasoning are vital in preventing the hazard of cracks."

winter. Construction men say that the heat saving factor alone will ultimately pay the freight. Second, a better plastering job can be done over the lath. The sheetrock must be stippled, and even so the joints are apt to show.

And speaking of plaster—or paper either for that matter—seasoned studs and sheathing are of vital importance in minimizing the danger of cracking. The small premium you pay for the grade marked seasoned wood that is stabilized and stays put, can be more than saved in repair bills avoided and inconvenience in redecorating.



It is a rare house that progresses smoothly from the drawing board to ultimate completion without somebody being taken with questions over various details of interior arrangement, once the structure has begun to assume three real dimensions. Most of you who have written in about the plan have liked the general arrangement very much indeed, and I think the minor changes have been, on the whole, good ones.



"Average" is such a misleading term—there really is no such animal. Every family has its peculiar preferences. However, there are some obvious virtues in this "average house" which it might be well to discuss, if only as a basis for adapting them to suit yourselves. I was once entranced with an entryway which stood stark naked to the weather. It had a rich red flagstone stoop and a blue door set in a simple, classic white frame. It was all a horrible mistake! The only place such entrances make sense is spang in the middle of the desert—and even there, a spot of shade might be welcome!

Good Porch Idea

The small porch for the model house is big enough to accommodate a bench where one might pause to remove overshoes—or roller skates. And I will make all and sundry a present of an idea: Why not have a built-in seat with cupboard base especially arranged to harbor such items for self and friends, in any similarly convenient situation?

The foyer has enough area to be made gracious with some minor furnishings, but not so big as to waste an undue amount of living space. The coat closet is conveniently placed both for guest and family use. Wide openings give an illusion of size, but especially important is that while the entry hall appears welcoming, the entire house is not spread wide to casual view as soon as the front door opens. Until a guest is actually all the way in, he cannot overlook anything more personal than the pleasant face of the chimney wall.

Although the living room is on the street front, it has been allowed an extra large window for acceptable reasons: This side of the house has the best view. Since the lot is terraced above street level, the window will be too high for the passerby to see much of the interior. The dining room can easily be screened or curtained off when parties are afoot and this can add greatly to smoothness of entertaining.

Doors Well Placed for Privacy

Had this been my house, I think I would have eliminated the corridor partition in the dining room in the interests of greater spaciousness. A great many people prefer not to have bedrooms open directly out of public rooms—and they definitely have a good point. However, the doors in this plan are so placed that desired privacy would still be possible, especially if the center bedroom were furnished in a discreet powder room face to the public.

The first change you should really mark on the plan is that the dining room windows have been converted into French doors opening onto a terrace. This will make both dining room and living room more attractive and convenient.

Two-Way Kitchen Counter

In the kitchen, the partition to the breakfast room has been cut down to counter height. This will make both rooms easier to decorate. There is a little added space for storage. The counter might serve as a breakfast bar—an especially handy gadget if there are children in the family.

The back entrance has been shifted to open out of the garage instead of the breakfast room. Windows replace the door, allowing for a more attractive, comfortable arrangement of table and chairs. Transit to the storage closet and garage door is uncluttered. The hot water heater will live in the storage closet, and it could also hold home laundry equipment, a freezer, with cupboards above.

Having the service entrance in the garage will facilitate its use for garden storage. If it were mine, I think I'd put in capacious corner cupboards designed to hold my own special junk. An attractive arrangement could be worked out which would look well from the street when it happened to be convenient to leave the garage door open.

In the center bedroom it was decided to convert that extra closet into a permanent stair. This will make it much easier to service the furnace in the attic, and also to arrange extra storage space. (Disappearing stairs which had been originally considered still can be a God-send when there is literally no space for anything more substantial.) Space beneath the steps could be used for storage—you remember the girl who had fitted linen and blanket drawers under hers? I use my own under-stair space to store luggage.

Wall Spaces Well Placed

Since there was one such very large closet in the back bedroom, the second of the twin closets has been changed to open into the middle room instead. That still leaves ample wall space for furniture placement there, and it greatly improves arrangement possibilities in the back room. All three of the rooms are now quite high on the "average" list in this respect, and that is just about the best you can do in the abstract. If you are planning a house, I can't urge you too strongly to check your wall spaces accurately for present needs, and consider as best you may, your plans for future acquisitions. And if you can manage it at all, consult a good decorator before it is too late to make minor changes in partitions and such. The average family builds too few homes in a lifetime to really visualize the finished product, just from an empty plan, in all its minute detail of scale, vista, tricks of light, placement of furniture, need for accessories. Any decorator will admit that this part of the job comes more and more easily through the years of practice—and yet remains tricky to the end of time.

MODEL HOUSE WILL BE READY FOR HOME SHOW NEXT WEEK

Even building a house eventually comes to an end—though sometimes it seems sheer wishful thinking to even dream of such a thing. The little deal on which I have been serving as sidewalk supervisor is no exception on either count. It was subject to the inevitable delays of wind, weather, sickness, belated materials. But it is finally reaching completion.

The last coats of paint are going on inside, paneling is being rubbed with loving care, paper is being hung and the floors are ready to be sanded, filled, finished and waxed.

It is a pleasure to observe with what care the last details are being accomplished, for my interest in the project grew directly out of my own recent experiences in building.

Perhaps, when time has healed my aching psyche a bit, I'll give you a blow by blow description of the things that befell me as I learned the hard way the unblissfulness of ignorance where houses are concerned. They don't just grow like Topsy.

My friends fell up against the wall, laughing, at each incredible installment of the story—and, there are still postscripts being added after nearly a year!

Bone Up On Fundamentals

All things human are subject to human error—but not in job lots. If you would have your home as you want it, don't hesitate to bone up well in advance on structural fundamentals so that you will understand of your own knowledge how everything is being done and why. No one enjoys admitting mistakes—especially when they cost money to rectify. Yet any construction is a co-ordination of so many skills, so many men working as separate teams on different phases of the job, such various tastes and mentalities, it is difficult to be certain that every one is clearly aware of each problem and how you want it solved. If you are to approximate your dream house, you'd better know with exactness yourself. The most gifted architect, the most conscientious foreman have but two eyes apiece.

And only up to a point are they the eyes of love, as yours are. If you know what you want and how you want it, you can discuss plans with intelligence, work out the inevitable compromises advantageously, understand the specifications and see for yourself that they were all written down and are being adhered to.



This view of the unfinished floors and Dutch Colonial random width dining room wall paneling shows how smooth the best, clear Arkansas woods can be. Note the perfect mitering of the door trim which exactly dovetails.

The model house made a fetish of fine Arkansas lumber. Only standard materials were used, for made-to-order workings are usually beyond the means and desires of most homebuilders. But many do not realize how good and how effective simple top grade standards can be. Door or window trim, for example, when properly selected, kiln dried and cut to fit, will go together so perfectly that it looks molded all of a piece. This technic was used on all the openings in the model house. Moldings and baseboards are smoothly uniform, the random width paneling for the dining room, grooved to fit on the walls with gleaming accuracy.

Colors are always matters of highly personal taste, both in finishing of wood or painting of walls. Antique pine was chosen for the paneled dining room and it was burnished with steel wool to achieve depth.

Next to the proper selection of the wood, the quality of the finishes is of utmost importance. Always adhere to the specifications of a responsible paint and varnish concern and you'll be rewarded with enduring beauty.

Furnishing the House

I had hoped that the finished house might be a showcase for furniture made in Arkansas, not so much as a tour de force of decoration, but as a matter of local interest. Somehow, this didn't seem to be practical. The house is being professionally done with an emphasis on old pine.

The exterior is painted Lambert green with shutters and front door of terra cotta red. The front hall and bedroom corridor are papered in a stripe in turquoise and cream with a little fleur de lis medallion. The living room is painted milk chocolate and the draperies will match the hall paper. On the dining room ceiling has been spread a flowered paper which the draperies are to exactly echo. The kitchen is chartreuse with the breakfast nook papered in a gay stripe with an over pattern. Matching chintz makes the kitchen curtain, while green is used in the breakfast room.

Plain, muted turquoise paints the center bedroom, which is treated like a den. For the front room, there is an unusual quartz pink paint, and the master bedroom has gray-green walls, about the color of Spanish moss, and a bath that is primrose and daffodil.

It was intended that Mrs. Woods' concluding chapter would follow here, together with illustrations of the furnished rooms. Due to unavoidable delays, it was not possible to complete these details in time for the imperative deadline of going to press with this brochure.

Purchasers of the Arkansas Soft Pine Plan Book, "The Home You've Waited For," or blueprints of this house, as provided in the Order Form on Page 28, will be presented with copies of these illustrations, without charge.



A WORD FROM THE MANUFACTURERS OF ARKANSAS SOFT PINE

Arkansas Soft Pine is the pedigreed aristocrat of the shortleaf species (*Pinus Echinata*). This timber grows in a region more favorable than any other in the South for producing soft texture, fine grain and freedom from pitch, an advantage confirmed by Uncle Sam himself who says in U. S. Forest Bulletin No. 106, "Shortleaf pine in Arkansas is generally considered of a higher grade than that grown in other regions. It is soft, of good quality and the annual rings show well in the grain." These inherent advantages are further enhanced during the process of manufacture which includes scientific kiln-drying and seasoning in controlled humidified air. By this means, the natural life of the wood is retained so that when it has been converted into patterns ready for installation, it possesses all the qualities essential to woodwork of enduring beauty.

Where and How to Get Arkansas Soft Pine: Arkansas Soft Pine attains perfection in the Ozark-Ouachita region of the state for which it is named. Certain geological and climatic elements contribute to this condition as, for example, soil properties, rainfall and drainage.

The Arkansas Soft Pine Bureau is composed exclusively of manufacturers whose timber and sawmills are located in this region. The products of these companies, whose names appear below, bear the registered trade-mark. When purchasing lumber and woodwork bearing this identification, you are assured of soft texture, uniform absorbing qualities, accurate manufacture, scientific drying and seasoning and merchandising methods adhering to ethical standards. Arkansas Soft Pine is conveniently available at local lumber dealers and millwork factories north of the line of the Ohio River and east of the Rockies. Elsewhere it may be secured by special arrangement with your dealer.

. . .

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TO SECURE *WORKING PLANS* FOR THIS HOUSE

AS ERECTED, the Arkansas Soft Pine Model House is an enlargement of the original design drawn by the National Plan Service, Chicago, Illinois.

THE ORIGINAL is shown in the book of small homes published by the Arkansas Soft Pine Bureau, entitled "THE HOME YOU'VE WAITED FOR." You may purchase a copy as provided on the coupon below.

COMPLETE BLUEPRINTS of the *original design* as it appears on Page 3 of that book, may be secured through your local retail lumber dealer.

BLUEPRINTS for this model house, as enlarged and erected here, also may be ordered as provided on the coupon below.

----- ORDER FORM -----

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE BUREAU

801 Boyle Building, Little Rock, Arkansas

Please send, postpaid:

☐ "THE HOME YOU'VE WAITED FOR," for which 25c is enclosed.

☐ Complete blueprints for the
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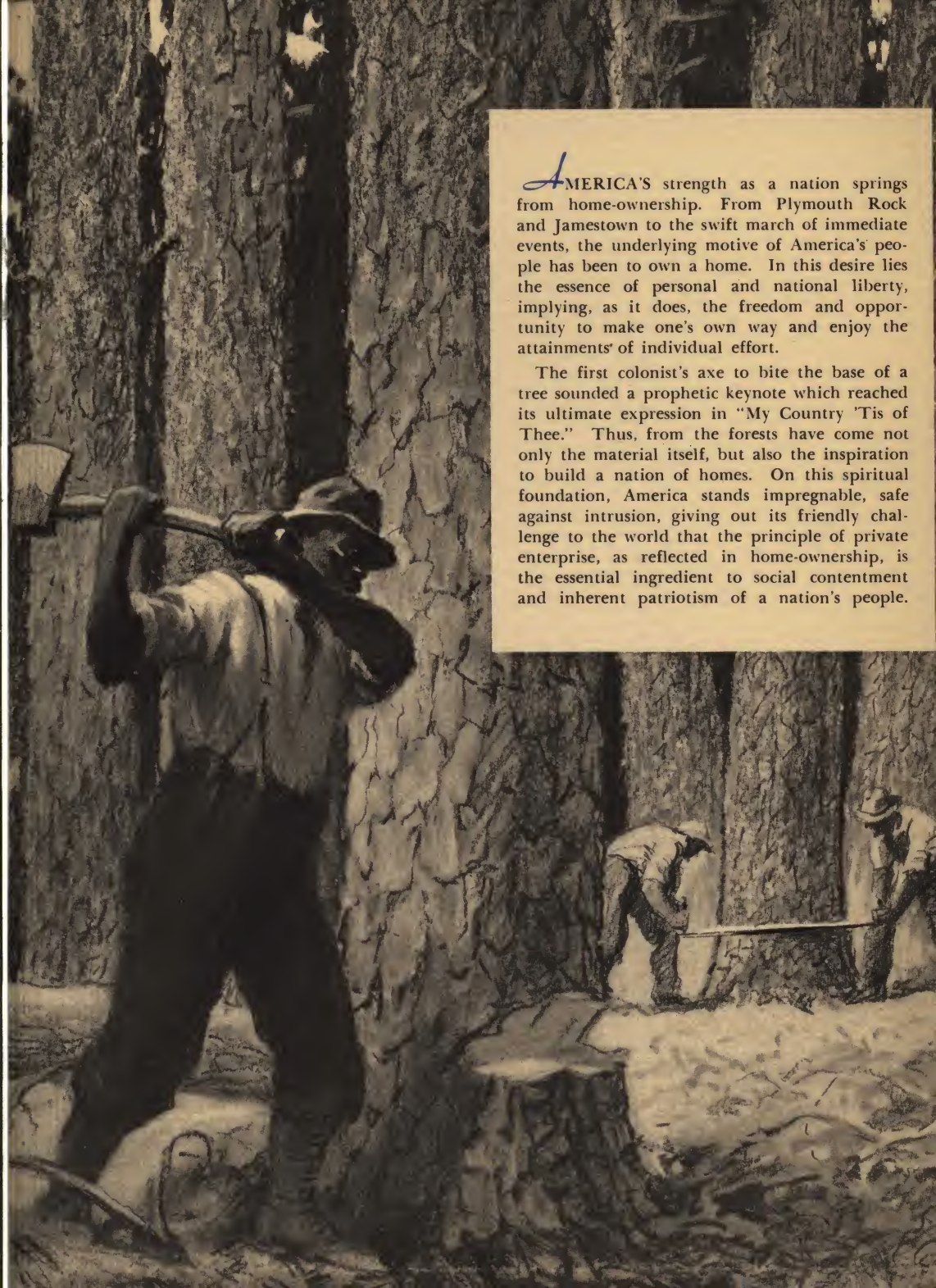


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Remittance must accompany order. Positively no C. O. D. orders honored.



AMERICA'S strength as a nation springs from home-ownership. From Plymouth Rock and Jamestown to the swift march of immediate events, the underlying motive of America's people has been to own a home. In this desire lies the essence of personal and national liberty, implying, as it does, the freedom and opportunity to make one's own way and enjoy the attainments of individual effort.

The first colonist's axe to bite the base of a tree sounded a prophetic keynote which reached its ultimate expression in "My Country 'Tis of Thee." Thus, from the forests have come not only the material itself, but also the inspiration to build a nation of homes. On this spiritual foundation, America stands impregnable, safe against intrusion, giving out its friendly challenge to the world that the principle of private enterprise, as reflected in home-ownership, is the essential ingredient to social contentment and inherent patriotism of a nation's people.

